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Street Car Fares.

While The Constitution has published the news of both sides of the controversy concerning the expropriation rate fixed by the Consolidated Street Railroad Company, we have said nothing editorially about it, preferring to first become acquainted with the merits of the issues involved.

There can be no doubt that the expropriation rate has been given to the public by the Consolidated Street Railroad Company, and that they will harm the expropriation. They have been taken as a cue by the newspapers of cities always watching for an opportunity to attack Atlanta, and with this controversy as a basis these newspapers are endeavoring to convince the public that every hotel and boarding house, and business house, will be engaged in a conspiracy to rob the visitors who will be here this fall. This is untrue and it is a pity that those who are making the charge should be given the encouragement they receive from the aggressive local agitation which is being used as a lever to convince the public that all of the charges made against Atlanta are well founded.

A continuation of the local agitation concerning the expropriation street car rate will do more harm than good until it is carried before a tribunal which can settle the matter. When the matter has been presented before such a tribunal it can be fairly argued, and the merits of the controversy can be easily ascertained. Much more damage will be done as the result of the exaggerated reports growing out of the discussion than can be offset even by a settlement of the controversy by revoking the decision establishing a ten-cent fare into the expropriation grounds.

The whole country has been informed that the street car rates in Atlanta would be doubled during the exposition. This is misrepresentation of the situation. Street car rates will not be doubled but will remain just as they have been, except that on many lines through facilities will be increased without extra charge. It is true that the rate from the center of the city into the exposition grounds is made 10 cents, equivalent to the railroad rate, and the same has been charged for all previous expositions. The Consolidated company claims that it has spent more than \$125,000 in improvements in preparing for exposition traffic and that, acting on the assumption that the rate would be the same as had always been charged for previous expositions where the facilities were entirely inadequate and not to be compared with those now to be offered, it made extensive investments for the benefit of the public, which would not have been justified by a five-cent rate. On the other hand complaint has been made that the charge of 10 cents is exorbitant, and that it should not be permitted to stand.

Not yet has any formal complaint been lodged before any tribunal which has authority to correct the matter, and if such a tribunal exists it is before it that the matter should be carried and the controversy confined.

As to the Consolidated Street Railroad Company we do not see how it can afford to do anything that will injure Atlanta or its enterprises. Those who control it are among our best citizens, and all of them are large subscribers to the exposition fund and on the success of this enterprise will depend the future success of the company, the lines of which will be here when the exposition has ended, and it will be to the detriment of the company if they pursue a course which cannot be justified and which will not meet the approval of the people.

It is an unjust reflection on the board of directors of the exposition company to charge that the Consolidated company would be permitted to unjustly gouge the visitors to the exposition. If such a charge is well founded it is the duty of the exposition company to give the matter immediate investigation, and to give its report the publicity that was so promptly given the investigation con-

cerning reports of overcharges by the hotels, which rumors were emphatically denied. If the Consolidated company is not justified in the rate it has announced, the expropriation company should not be permitted to carry out an investigation. The board is composed of Atlanta's most representative business men and it is not to be presumed that they will sit silently by and permit visitors who are here to see the results of their splendid labors made the victims of a confidence game. The charge that they would permit the Consolidated company or any other company to make unjust or exorbitant charges without their protest, makes them a party to whatever wrong there is in it, so long as they remain silent. The statement has been freely made that every dollar expended in the extensive exposition improvements of the Consolidated was invested with the distinct understanding that the usual fare of 10 cents would be charged, and that the exposition management, so understood several months ago, and before the company had concluded to make the heavy investments authorized by its board. If this is true the exposition company should say so, and if not it should give it denial.

There has not been a day during the past six months that The Constitution has not been furnished with one complaint or another in connection with the exposition, either directly or indirectly, and during the past week we have been literally flooded with communications from exhibitors protesting against the 6 cents a hundred pounds rate permitted to be charged on exhibits taken from the cars on the grounds and put into the buildings for which they were consigned. Yet we have not thought it prudent to exploit from day to day these various complaints until the exposition management had first given its protest, after which it became a matter which could, with propriety and without injury to the exposition, be given as widespread publicity as its importance justified.

The management of the exposition is composed of men whom we believe intend to do what is right and proper in all things. They may make and doubtless have made mistakes, but that they are determined to make the exposition a success is shown by their remarkable efforts in its behalf during the past year and a half, and the result of their good work will be shown in the good that will be accomplished for Atlanta, for the state and for the south.

If the exposition company knew of the proposition of the Consolidated company to charge the usual expropriation rates and were willing to permit it, to induce the heavy expenditure involved in the increase of transportation facilities, it should say so, and thus assist in arriving at a proper solution of the matter; if not, it should be equally outspoken.

A Discordant Note.

The New York Tribune is a great newspaper, and it is doing good work for our exposition. This is duly appreciated by our people, but we agree with the Louisville Courier-Journal that The Tribune's correspondent showed an unfriendly spirit or a lamentable lack of information when he said that all northern children are obliged to fight the war over again as soon as they go south to live.

In reply to this singular statement The Courier-Journal says:

"The war has been over so long that the old people have almost forgotten it, and the children take less interest in it than in the struggles with England. It has not been long since a citizen of Atlanta died and was buried among the surrounding graves of his interprete and public spirit. He was a northern man who built up an immense fortune by carpet-bagging methods, but the part that he played in the reconstruction period is only in the memory of a few statesmen and others of the war period. When he was gathered to his fathers a number of the southern journals published editorials recalling his financial triumphs and saying never a word of the manner in which he secured his start. It had been entirely forgotten by the great body of the people."

The war is only a dim memory now in spite of the efforts of politicians to keep it in mind. It is one of the marvels of America that resentment dies so quickly. Every student of the United States history dwells upon this national characteristic. No northern children are in danger of insult or blackened eyes anywhere in the southland. Nor do many northern people believe it.

Our Kentucky contemporary, one of the sweetest of the nation's singers, voices the southern feeling in "The New Capture of Atlanta." The poem appeared in The Constitution a few days ago and is fresh in the minds of our readers. The central idea of the poem is that our visitors will be welcomed here under the old flag, and that they will realize that the war is over when they enter the gates of this peaceful and loyal city which has risen from its ashes in the center of a cluster of battlefields.

The Tribune is too big a paper to indulge in tommyrot and flamboyant flubdub. With us the war is a matter of history, and the music of merry hammers and the hum of busy factories suit us far better than the clatter and clangor which filled our streets a generation ago, when the tide of war raged and surged against Atlanta's red ramparts. Ours is a city of the blue and the gray. It is the metropolis of the new south, but it is American to the core. It is essentially southern, and yet nowhere is the national sentiment stronger. Here the followers of Grant and Sherman and of Lee and Johnston have gone into partnership, and their only rivalry is to see who shall do most for the upbuilding of the city. Some of the very men who wiped the old city of the slate from the face of the earth now dwell among us, prosperous and honored, and they are as anxious to build up as they once were to tear down.

Atlanta symbolizes the crowning triumph of peace and unity, and the fiery passions of the past have no place and can find no room here, either in the

temple, the forum, the factory or the bustling mart.

The Pistol Habit.

It is impossible to read the newspapers without coming to the conclusion that the pistol habit is almost an epidemic in this country.

It is confined to no section, race, nationality or class. On the same day that we read of a pistol murder in Tennessee, New York comes to the front with the murder of one brother by another and the murder of a wife by her husband, all the work of the pistol.

We hear of the pistol everywhere. The manufacturers and the dealers must be coining money. It must be the biggest industry in the country.

Pistols in the courtroom, pistols in the jury room, pistols in church, pistols in door and out, in the barroom and in lady's boudoir—pistols, pistols everywhere!

No wonder we have murders. How can a man tote a pistol during this bow-wow brain reels under the malign influence of the door star?

But it is said that bad men defy the law and carry pistols, and thus make it necessary for good citizens to arm themselves. This is a mistake. All that is necessary is to enforce the law, and enforce it quickly and with crushing severity. If the policemen and detectives would be half as alert about this one thing as they are about some very unimportant matters, they would have regiments of pistol toilers before the courts.

We are not talking about any one locality. We are striking at a national crime. The hip pocket pistol murders more people in this country every year than perish in the average Central American or Cuban revolution. In the majority of cases good men are the victims. Under our present lax system every citizen when he goes down town in the morning is at the mercy of some excitable fellow who loses his head on account of the weather or some imaginary grievance.

Even when the pistol toter does not make targets of his fellow citizens there is danger. Many a man commits suicide because he has a pistol. If he had been unarmed he would have recovered from his depression and life would have again had room for him. The pistol habit is a bad one from every point of view, and the courts, the press, the pulpit and public opinion should combine together and smash it.

No Fleeing Here.

In reply to The Montgomery Advertiser's statement that some persons in Atlanta are preparing to "fleece the public during the exposition," The Charleston News and Courier says:

"We know Atlanta well enough to promise that the visitors to the exposition will be well entertained at just and reasonable rates. Of course, the town will be full of sharpers and dancing girls and free silver cranks, and if a visitor wishes to be cheated there is no probability of his being able to gratify the wish, but people who go to see the exposition and to profit by its lessons will find the greatest exposure ever given in the United States, except the one unapproachable exposition—the great world's fair in Chicago. We have no fears as to the Atlanta hotel keepers and street railroads, and hope that every man, woman and child in South Carolina will go to the show before it is closed."

The Charleston paper hits the nail on the head when it says that public sentiment in Atlanta will not permit any fleeing.

Our contemporary indulges in a bit of pleasantry about the sharpers and dancing girls and free silver cranks who will be here, but the police will regulate the sharpers and the dancing girls will stand in too much awe of the puritan element to attempt any very outrageous capers. But we cannot speak for the "free silver cranks." There are too many of them. They will be here from every state in the union, and in every change gathering their proportion to the goldbugs will be sixteen to one. They are bound to maintain that ratio in any crowd, and the party question will not bother them in the least.

A Call for Harmony.

The chairman of the democratic state executive committee of Kentucky has issued a very sensible address to the members of the party within his jurisdiction. But for the efforts of the Watson-Carlisle gang—the cuckoos and the tribe of office holders—there would never have been any confusion in the party in Kentucky. The democratic nominee won his nomination because he boldly advocated the time-honored doctrine of democracy. If the party convention had been for the so-called "sound" money of Wall street, it would have made that fact apparent. It would have declared for the single gold standard and it would have nominated some unfortunate creature who was willing to forswear his democracy.

That much is certain. For the rest, all the confusion and all the lack of harmony have been caused by a minority which is not too big to be bought, and which is just big enough to threaten disaster to the party. There never was such a thing on the face of the earth as a goldbug democrat. No democrat can endorse the demonization of silver. No democrat can accept republican doctrine without becoming to that extent a republican.

It would be better, we think, if all democrats who are vitally interested in a third term, and are wedded to the interests of Wall street, were to employ the arguments used by Secretary Smith at Cordele: "I am for free coinage, but, boys, we can't get it." This is a step-ladder down which former democrats can slide more gracefully than when they turn loose democratic principles and fall a hundred feet or more into the swampy and writhing bosom of the republican party.

All things considered, we think the chairman of the democratic state executive committee does well when he advises the goldbugs to take their medicine and say no more. The Courier-Journal is cutting a very pretty figure in this business. In its weekly edition that paper declares that General Hardin will be "called down" and forced off the track if he persists in advocating demo-

cratic doctrine. Yet the editor of The Courier-Journal knew when he sent this statement out to such subscribers as he may have in Kentucky that General Hardin would not be called down and that he would not cease to advocate democratic doctrine.

Such is political life in Kentucky. And, in view of it all, we do not wonder that the chairman of the state committee has issued an address to the Watson-Carlisle gang begging them to fall into line and prevent the election of a republican administration in Kentucky.

It is not likely that the goldbugs will thank him for this publicly calling attention to their scheme to defeat the party. But such is the state of the case. If the goldbugs want to fall into line and support a free coinage candidate who is true to his party and people under all circumstances, and in all contingencies, they can vote for Hardin. But if they are wedded to republican financial doctrines they can support Bradley, the goldbug republican candidate.

Benedict's Ignorance.

The New York Morning Journal gives this deserved rebuke to Mr. Cleveland's friend, Benedict, the broker:

"Do men of Mr. Benedict's view know, for example, that outside of the moderate number of daily papers that learn more or less toward the 'silver' cause, so-called—and they form a respectable minority in the general press—there are about 500 weekly journals published, having when combined a very large clientele, that directly advocate and support free silver coinage and the doctrine of fiat money? Does the gentleman who glibly proposes, while posing as a democrat, the possible creation of a new party, which he presumes would be successful or he would not offer the suggestion, have any idea of the strength of the anti-contract sentiment? Of course, he has no real information on the subject. 'Who ignorance is bliss' is folly to be wise."

Perhaps Mr. Benedict will reply, "The public be d—d!" That seems to be the sentiment of the goldbugs who are trying to break up the democratic party. Mr. Cleveland's financial adviser has a good deal to learn yet, and he will find it good policy to relapse into silence. His friend in the white house will have a heavy load to carry if he is held responsible for the utterances of this indiscreet talker.

An Economical People.

A southerner now traveling in Russia writes that the people there are "very much like our southern people who live on the interest of their debts, living fast, drinking champagne and not thinking of the morrow."

It is passing strange that a southerner should repeat this stale slander, when the census plainly shows that the people of the south owe less money per capita than the people of any other section. That they think of the morrow is very evident when we consider the rapid development of their material interests in the past twenty years, and it is also well known that during the recent depression our industries and business interests weathered the storm better than those of the north and west. A recent summary of the census has the following:

According to the census of 1890 the existing debt per capita in Pennsylvania was \$11; in New York, \$28; in Nebraska, \$12; in Massachusetts, \$14; in Illinois, \$19; and so on, while in Virginia it was only \$7; in Arkansas, \$13; in Georgia, \$15; in Mississippi, \$16; in North Carolina, \$18; in South Carolina, \$22. According to the same report the average population for each mortgage in force was: Virginia, 48; South Carolina, 43; Mississippi, 42; Georgia, 38; Louisiana, 35; Arkansas, 34; Illinois, 30; Massachusetts, 23; Illinois, 23; Michigan, 9; Nebraska, 7, and so on.

This showing proves that the south is not the debtor section. It is about time for those who have pictured our people as an improvident, idle crowd, heels over head in debt, to revise their judgment. The truth is, no people under the sun could have started as the southerners did a generation ago with much less than nothing and work their way up to their present status without industry and economy of the highest order.

In every southern community extravagance is the exception, and economy the rule. The value of a dollar is just as well understood in Georgia as in Maine, and if anybody down here is burning money or making champagne take the place of water we have yet to hear of it. The south is the land of temperance, frugal habits, hard economy and unflagging industry. Nothing short of these virtues would have pulled us out of the wreck and ruin of the civil war—nothing else could sustain us in these times when the gold standard has paralyzed and blighted so many of our leading interests.

The Ohio Campaign.

We are of the opinion that Mr. J. B. Foraker is making entirely too much fuss over the prospective defeat of Mr. Campbell, the democratic candidate.

There is not in the state of Ohio nor in any other state of the union, except in Nebraska, where W. J. Bryan lives, a campaigner that can measure up to the standard of Campbell, who is the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. It is true that Mr. Campbell sometimes runs away from vital issues, but leaving such a thing on the face of the earth as a goldbug democrat. No democrat can endorse the demonization of silver. No democrat can accept republican doctrine without becoming to that extent a republican.

Undoubtedly he lacks the mouth of Foraker, who began his political career by selling striped candy in Uncle John Robinson's poor little two-ring circus; but he has everything else to command attention—a marvelous readiness in debate, and a gift of language that few men possess. At one time he had the whole state of Ohio at his feet, and if he had not been induced by the Reform Club, of New York, to believe that the tariff was of more importance than the financial question, he would have won hands down.

A lack of judgment has wrecked our most brilliant men, and Campbell will be among the most brilliant who are wrecked, but the fact remains that he is a campaigner in a thousand—a man who has his wife about him who has never been vanquished by an opponent in debate. He whipped himself by running away from the silver question—having been told by the Wall street reform

club that the tariff was the main issue; and he may whip himself now by trying to conform to the demands of the goldbugs. But the fact remains that Campbell is by far the greatest campaigner that this generation has seen—always excepting Bryan, of Nebraska.

Consequently, we wish Mr. Campbell well. Foraker is a very clever fellow, but a political fraud from the word go.

Should Begin To "Do About."

The time has now arrived when the republican party in the southern states should be prepared to select delegates to be put up and auctioned off to the highest bidder at the next republican national convention.

It is true that the time for selecting delegates to the next national convention is not yet come, but as the fall approaches, those who make a business of dealing in delegates ought to be up and doing. In many of the states of the south it will be a hard matter to bring the republican voters to a realizing sense of their duty in the premises. But we have no doubt that the leading republican statesmen who are candidates for marshals and postmasterships will be able to rally the fragments of their party and out of the decaying remains select delegates who will fetch a good price and do good work for the cause when the convention meets.

At the last two republican conventions the sale of southern delegates was open and notorious. There was no attempt made to conceal the transfer. It was made in public with as little attempt at beating around the bush as there is when a lame horse is auctioned off.

It is to be presumed the market for southern republican delegates will be very lively next year. For that reason we advise the leading republican statesmen of the south to begin to "do about" if they hope to take advantage of a bull market.

The Washington Post thinks it is a great joke to pretend to sympathize with "My Dear Catchings," of Mississippi. But it is no joke to Catchings.

The editor of The Richmond Dispatch has again seen his love leaning on the lake. Dear Quay: How did you do it? Yours truly, T. B. Reed.

Mr. McKinley thinks that his high tariff will always be an issue. This is the same as saying that McKinley will always be a candidate.

Minister Bayard is more English than the English. All he lacks is a pair of side whiskers and a bath tub.

The political ax would clear up if the effete Baltimore Sun could be induced to support the republican ticket in Maryland.

Mr. Watterson is still holding on to Carlisle with both hands, and the Dutch Anzinger with the other. There seems to be no room in his double-breasted mind for the democratic party.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

European geographers are greatly interested in the statements of the young Norwegian explorer, Borchgrevink, the second to set foot on the great antarctic continent, supposed to be double the size of Europe. Fifty-four years ago this distant corner of the earth was discovered by Ross and christened Victoria land in honor of the queen, and the quietude of the English, the Norwegian found vegetation in latitude 72° N., and his party is the only one that has ever seen the midnight sun. According to the temperature varied from 25 degrees Fahrenheit to 46 degrees Fahrenheit, and the temperature of the water was modified by a warm, northward current. The islands and mainland visited were found densely populated by peruvians, and the deposits of guano are very extensive. Borchgrevink is anxious to lead a scientific expedition to Victoria land, and it is evident that he has found a good base of operations at Cape Adair, even in the winter months. The result of the international geological congress was a resolution favoring the proposed exploration with the least possible delay.

A Hungarian paper figures out that Russia now produces a few million more bushels of wheat than this country. Possibly this is true, but if Russia will look at our pile of most excellent wheat, and our pile of corn it will conclude that we simply raise wheat on the side.

Ex-Speaker Crisp's astonishment at seeing members of the house of commons sitting with their hats on while the house was transacting business suggests the thought that the victims of the august body is but one of its many absurdities. A member while in proceeding to his seat when the speaker is in the chair must place his hat in his hand, but the moment after he reaches his seat he may restore it to his head. In the house of commons every member is his own hat rack.

After a recent lecture in London on the Chinese missions a resolution was moved expressing sympathy with the relative of the victims of the outrages in China and horror of the atrocious character of the offenses. Hiram Maxim, the inventor, moved an amendment, reading: "That England and American missionaries should persist in going to China and attacking the ancient and highly developed religion of the Chinese. The amendment was adopted."

The Washington Post says of our missionaries in China: "The missionaries maintain the proposition that our missionary work in China is a failure. In this we are supported by the testimony of travelers, merchants, naval officers, and representatives of the civil branch of our government. The Chinese people do not want the Christian religion. They have never given it the slightest encouragement, and we see now that, but for the stern restraint of authority, they would be unwilling to tolerate the presence of the missionaries for so much as a single day. Neither is it logical for the United States government to assume an attitude of protection as regards the representative of any special faith, who may choose to undertake the conversion of foreign peoples. We have no national religion. We recognize all religions and give preference to none." In reply to this The Louisville Courier-Journal makes the point that as our missionaries are American citizens our government must protect them in China. To this The Post makes the following answer: "We never ever be our abstract rights, it is not a fact that the only demands upon us for protection proceed from the missionaries, that reply to this The Louisville Courier-Journal makes the point that as our missionaries are American citizens our government must protect them in China. To this The Post makes the following answer: "We never ever be our abstract rights, it is not a fact that the only demands upon us for protection proceed from the missionaries, that reply to this The Louisville Courier-Journal makes the point that as our missionaries are American citizens our government must protect them in China. 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Once upon a time three philosophers determined to investigate the curious creature—the camel. The Englishman went into a great library to find out what had been written about the beast; the German looked himself up in his room, lit his pipe and evolved a conception of the camel from his inner consciousness; the Frenchman took a thousand-mile trip to the desert to SEE it. There are three ways of finding out our low prices on watches, silverware and cut glass. We recommend the Frenchman's way. Any person who contemplates a purchase of these goods will find it to their interest to SEE what we offer and get our prices before buying. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. We also engrave wedding and visiting cards.

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Pure Cider Vinegar 25 cents per gallon.

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Round trip tickets 60c;

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United States Infantry

Band.

JOHNSON'S PLAN.

The Police Commissioner Thinks He Has Solved the Problem.

FOR POLICE PROTECTION AT THE EXPO.

His Plan is to Swear in the Exposition Firemen as Extra Policemen—Says They Will Have Time to Serve.

Chairman George E. Johnson, of the police commissioners, has hit upon a plan that will largely increase the police protection during the three months of the exposition. His plan is to have all the firemen in the city sworn in as special policemen and act in that capacity in connection with their duties as members of the fire department.

The plan has been pronounced a splendid one and Chairman Johnson is being congratulated upon the scheme. The plan was submitted to Mayor King for his approval which was given, the mayor stating that he looked upon the scheme quite favorably.

The matter was then laid before the board of firemen and Chief Joyner, and the consent and approval of that board and the chief of the fire department was readily secured.

The plan will add practically about 130 police to the force during the exposition. There are about 100 firemen in the city and about thirty will be located at the exposition grounds. With that number of special police the necessity for more regular police will be greatly decreased, it being an easy matter for the firemen to do police duty while in the performance of their regular duties.

Mr. Johnson's Plan. Chairman Johnson's idea is that the thirty men who will be on duty at the exposition grounds will have little or nothing to do while there, and he thinks that the firemen can be made an inestimable amount of good while walking about the buildings and grounds, if they are clothed with police powers. He thinks that the firemen will patrol the buildings and grounds and in doing so will necessarily run across thieves and pickpockets while the regular police force is busy elsewhere. He means to believe that the firemen will be able to make many arrests that otherwise would not be made. He believes that many crimes will be prevented by the appearance of the firemen-police, for the reason that they will be scattered about the grounds and buildings, covering a great deal of territory that it will be impossible for the small number of regular policemen to patrol.

Approved by the Fire Authorities.

As stated, the plan was laid before the board of firemen and Chief Joyner, and it received the entire approval of those authorities. The police and fire authorities will at once formulate a plan and arrange the details of the scheme. Rules for the guidance of the firemen-police will be formulated and a plan put in active operation. It is thought by those in authority that the scheme will work without a hitch and that it will prove to be one of the best that has been suggested in the matter of providing for police protection during the exposition. The necessity for additional police is acknowledged on every hand and the depressed financial condition of the city makes it necessary that some plan which would not increase the expenses of the city be suggested. Chairman Johnson's idea fitted the bill exactly, for the reason that one hundred and thirty police will be added to the force during the exposition without additional expense. The firemen will receive no increase of pay by reason of their police power, it being easy for them to perform the duties of special police without interfering with their duties as firemen in the least. Of course the plan does not mean that the firemen are expected to patrol the buildings and grounds just as the police will be required to do, but they will keep a lookout for thieves, thugs and pickpockets while walking about the grounds and buildings when not performing their duties as active firemen.

Chairman Johnson communicated his plan to Mayor King by letter several days ago, and received the mayor's approval in the same manner. Upon receipt of the mayor's approval of the suggestion, Mr. Johnson took the matter up with the chief of the fire department and the board of firemen with the result stated.

Chairman Johnson's Letter.

Chairman Johnson's letter to Mayor King is as follows: "Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1895.—Hon. Porter King, Mayor: Dear Sir: Realizing the necessity for more police protection during our exposition and knowing the financial condition of the city government, I have this plan to suggest to your consideration. There are in Atlanta nearly one hundred firemen who are working for the same interest as the police—the welfare of Atlanta. It would not be a good idea to get the consent from my brother authorities to have the firemen sworn in as special officers during the exposition? As I understand it there will be thirty firemen located in the different buildings at the exposition grounds. As the different headquarters of the fire department are so situated in the various parts of the city, the men going to and from their meals would give protection to many that cannot get it otherwise. Yours truly,

"GEORGE E. JOHNSON, Chairman."

Mayor King's Response.

Mayor King's reply to the letter follows: "Mayor's Office, Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1895.—Hon. George E. Johnson, Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners: Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of this date, suggesting that the members of the fire department be sworn in as special policemen during the exposition. The suggestion strikes me quite favorably, and I hope that by a harmonious working of these departments in this matter, the efficiency of the police force can be added to without doing all at all from the work of the firemen. I would recommend that you confer with the chief of firemen and Chief Joyner, of the fire department, before reaching a final conclusion, and that the details be arranged in accordance with your and their views. Yours very truly,

"PORTER KING, Mayor."

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Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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C. J. Daniel, wallpaper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

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To Cumberland and St. Simon's and return, Saturday night, August 31st. Tickets good to return, leaving Brunswick Monday night via Southern railway. Train leaves Atlanta at 9:30 p. m. The Southern is the only line with through Pullman cars from Atlanta to Brunswick.

Grand Opening.

Call in "The Crown," at 17 Marietta street, for an elegant barbecue from 10:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. today.

Coal for Cash.

Call on us, or can send to see you, if you want advantage of low prices on coal this month. Cumberland Coal Co., R. L. Robinson, manager, Phone 362; yard 132 East Hunter street. Porter Woodson, solicitor.

School Books.

New and second-hand, at John M. Miller's, 29 Marietta street.

Grand Opening.

Call in "The Crown," at 17 Marietta street, for an elegant barbecue from 10:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. today.

SERVED FROM TABLES

Police Committee Will Likely Present a Compromise Ordinance.

WHISKY SOLD BUT NOT FROM A BAR

The Committee Has Been Considering the Matter, but So far No Report Has Been Made.

Wines, whiskies and beers will be sold at the Oriental hotel during the exposition. That matter was practically settled by the police committee in session yesterday morning, and on Monday when the general council meets in regular session the report of the committee will be announced and the members of the general council will vote on the report.

The papers now in the hands of the committee are the petition of the lessees of the hotel for a retail liquor license, and the petition of the officers of the First Methodist church against granting the license for the sale of liquor. Both batches of papers have been in the hands of the committee since the last meeting of the general council, and two or three times the members of the committee have been together to discuss the situation. Once the committee held a meeting at which the officers from the First Methodist church were present, and speeches were made by delegations from both the church and the exposition directors, the representation from the church being the granting of the license, while the exposition representatives urged the necessity for the license. At that meeting the members of the committee announced that they would take the matter under consideration, and that the result would be made known when the report of the committee was read at the next meeting of the general council.

Since then the members of the committee have been together, but nothing has been accomplished yet in the way of a report, and the probabilities are that no report will be actually formulated until Monday morning just before the council meets.

Those interested in the result have been waiting it closely, and for several days it has been rumored on the streets that the committee would make two reports, the majority report being in favor of the license, while the minority report would be against it.

After the meeting of the committee yesterday the drift of opinion has changed. It is pretty safe to say that the committee gave the matter a most thorough and complete investigation during the session, and that it was not long after the investigation began that the members found that they could not agree. The more the matter was discussed the more apparent it became that two reports of the committee would have to come. Somehow a compromise was suggested, and the members of the committee found time to talk about it. Just where the suggestion came from no one appears to know, but those to whom it was submitted gave it a careful consideration.

The full text of the compromise suggested is not known either, but it is understood that the great objection to the license at the hotel is based upon the fact that the place will be known as a saloon or a barroom. If that feature could be removed from the premises, the objection of the people of the opposition would not object to the sale of liquor at the place designated for the rest of the year. In order to remove that difference, it was suggested that the sale of liquor be allowed at the hotel during the exposition months, provided that the selling be conducted from tables and not from a counter or buffet. The members of the committee discussed the contemplated change, but without arriving at a conclusion adjourned. It is understood that the committee will not perfect its report until Monday morning, just before the council meets, and that the report will be handed into the clerk about noon on Monday.

It is not known whether the compromise feature suggested will be acceptable to the council and the two sets of petitioners, but it is understood that both sides were consulted before the suggestion was made. The Sunday Shaves.

The police committee will perfect its report on the petition of the barbers to be allowed to keep open on Sunday morning some time Monday morning. The committee is divided on the question, two of the members favoring the open houses on Sunday and one opposing it. The indications are that the committee will be quite a tight made on the council floor when the question comes up and the reports are read. The members of the council will be asked to give their views on the matter, and it is probable that the members of the committee, and there will be more than one lively and interesting speech made. Some of the members who oppose the Sunday hours are positive that it would produce a change in the system so long current in Atlanta that the citizens would not want.

The Poolrooms.

The petition relative to poolroom license, which has been in the hands of the committee for the past two weeks, will be given a final consideration Monday morning, and a report will be made on it during the session of the general council that afternoon.

The Broad Street Bridge.

The Broad street bridge will be formally presented to the city at the meeting of the general council Monday afternoon.

Mr. Bell, chairman of the committee, is now preparing a resolution which will be read during the session of the body, in which there will be offered a bill that has been done and the rapidly with which the contractors have carried it on. The paper will carry with it a tender of the bridge to the city from the bridge committee, a section of the resolution will, complement Superintendent Webster upon the good and quick work he has been doing.

For Nervous Females,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is not only pleasant to the taste, but ranks among the best nerve tonics for nervous females."

Vigor, vitality and a healthy appetite imparted by a little Anagostura Bitters every morning. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, At all druggists.

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MRS. MCGAUGHEY'S HOME SCHOOL.

The exercises of Mrs. McGaughey's Home School will be resumed October 1st, as a private school for boys, at 21 Evans street, West End. This is a school of special instruction and preparation. Its pupils can from time to time enter the public schools, and a successful and experienced teacher, will prepare pupils for the Girls' High School. Circulars on application.

MRS. MAMIE B. MCGAUGHEY, 131 Peoples Street, Atlanta.

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L. D. SCOTT, Associate Principal.

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Covers the entire block on Broadway, with 400 rooms and 200 bathrooms.

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